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department of political economy of Cornell University. "The Cost of Efficiency" was the topic of a series of lectures by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. Some original work on "The Digestibility of Starch as affected by Cooking" was presented by Miss Edna D. Day, professor of home economics, University of Missouri; "Public Work for the Home" was discussed by Miss Caroline L. Hunt; "Some Problems in the Teaching of Dietetics" were presented by Miss Isabel Bevier, professor of household science in the University of Illinois; "Illustrative Material for Teaching Dietetics" was the subject of a lecture by Dr. C. F. Langworthy of the department of agriculture; "Dairy Bacteriology" and "Some of the Milk Products" were the topics treated by Dean Russell, of the College of Agriculture of Wisconsin, and Professor Stocking, of Cornell University. Moreover, the school enjoyed the privilege of a lecture by Professor L. B. Mendel, Sheffield Scientific School, on "Foods and Dietary Standards" and one by Professor N. Zuntz, of the Royal Agricultural College, of Berlin, on "Food Values."

Another feature which added to the profit and interest of the session was the fact that the members were able to avail themselves of the lectures given to the Graduate School in Agriculture then in session at Cornell. Those of particular interest to the members of the Home Economics Conference were those given by Professor Mendel, Dr. H. P. Armsby and Professor Zuntz, on the general subject of nutrition. Excursions to the hills and lakes in the immediate vicinity of Ithaca contributed much in the way of recreation and pleasure.

CAVERNS IN THE OZARKS

EARLY in May, the department of archeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., sent an expedition to Benton and Madison Counties, Arkansas, to explore certain caverns. These had been seen by Mr. E. H. Jacobs, who had been sent on a preliminary trip through the White River country. Mr. Jacobs reported more than thirty caverns in an extent of country eighty by forty miles.

Dr. Peabody, the director, and W. K. Moorehead, the curator, took the field for five weeks. From Fayetteville, Ark., they examined the country south and east through a region never before visited by archeologists. Four caverns were explored, one of these being in limestone and the rest in sandstone. The largest, Kelley Cavern, is about seventy meters in extent, with an overhang of thirty meters. The bluff is about fifteen meters high. The ashes range from one to three meters in depth. A force of twelve to fifteen men was employed for more than two weeks in removing the ashes from Kelley Cavern.

The character of the cave material differs essentially from that found on the surface of the surrounding village sites. Shallow metates are very numerous in the ashes of the cavern, thirty-seven having been found in Kelley Cavern alone. The peculiar character of the artifacts of the region deserves mention. There are no grooved axes—save one or two—no celts, no slate ornaments or problematical forms, no grooved hammers, no hematite implements, none of the spades and hoes common east and north, and only two pipes have been discovered in the entire region. These facts present an archeological problem of interest and importance to be solved at some future time.

The country is difficult of access, most of the caverns lying twenty to thirty miles from the railway. The elevation ranges from 1,300 to 1,600 or 1,700 feet. The collection brought to Andover totals about 1,200 specimens. On the fields throughout the entire region are great quantities of chips, spalls, hammerstones, knives and projectile points—a larger quantity than either Dr. Peabody or Mr. Moorehead ever saw in other portions of the United States.

Judging from the reports brought in by the mountaineers, there are large numbers of caverns in the region. These will be explored by Phillips Academy from time to time, permission having been secured from the Granger Kelley Lumber Company which controls upwards of 30,000 acres of land in the cavern country.